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AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

CAN MAPLE BARK BE MADE USEFUL IN TANNING?

The bark of the different species of our maples contains a large quantity of matter which combines with copperas (sulphate of iron,) and forms a very good black dye. We have never experimented upon it, but presume this matter is tannin. If we are correct, what hinders its being used for the purpose of manufacturing leather in those places where oak or hemlock bark is scarce. There are many districts in our State, especially on the Aroostook and St. John, where there is little or no hemlock or oak; and of course if any tanneries should be established there, people must meet great expense in transporting bark or seek out some other substance. The hackmatack bark hss been used but does not contain so much of the tannin principle as hemlock. If, on experiment, it should be proved that maple would answer, then there will be a large supply for the use of the tanner in that and other regions. Probably the leather tanned by it will be darker colored than if tanned by the other barks. We understand that a solution of *protomuriate* of tin has been found effectual in removing the color from leather, and that a patent has been taken out for its use in that business.

EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The old Bay State is a mother to us in more senses than one. It was there that the Puritans first settled and became as it were a central point from which emanated many of the other settlements, until the whole land became covered with intelligent freemen. It was to her that Maine belonged for a long series of years, and from her we received the first impress of our character, and the early foundation of most of our institutions It was from her that hundreds and thousands of the present citizens of Maine emigrated. And it is natural to look back to the land of our birth with a cordial and filial respect, altho' we may have become identified with another people, and are acting wholly and totally independent of her. Still we look upon her as a guide and are anxious to learn and profit by her experience in matters of public utility. A friend has sent us the fourth annual report of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, together with the report of the Secretary of the Board. We wish every father in Maine, nay every individual in Maine could have a copy and would give it a fair and candid perusal. It shows what is doing in that sterling old state to revive and bring up even to the utmost perfection that genuine republican institution the "Common school." An institution founded by the sound practical good sense of our fathers, and which has done more to make New England a great and a happy people than any other thing. It portrays in a clear and lucid manner the present state of the schools—what improvement has been made since 1837—what deficiencies are still found hanging aroud them and what farther improvements it is desirable to make. Our limits will not allow us to make very long extracts.

The following will show what improvement has been made, and also what are some of the modes of effecting this and other improvements.

In the Report of last year, I felt warranted in assuring the Board, that, in addition to certain visible and palpable improvements, capable of being specifically enumerated, there were causes silently at work, from which results still more desirable, would soon be developed. As far as such results can be reduced to figures, and presented in statistical tables, the last Abstract abundantly realizes the anticipation.

In 1838, the amount of money raised by taxes for the support of schools, including only the wages of teachers, board and fuel, was $447,804,69.

In 1839, the amount raised for the same purpose was $477,221,24.

Here is an increase in the appropriations, amounting, in round numbers, to $30,000, in a single year. But the *real* increase last year, in the expenditure for teacher's wages, board and fuel, must have considerably exceeded the apparent. It had been a very prevalent custom, in the State, for districts to abstract a portion of the money raised for wages, board and fuel, and to appropriate it for schoolhouse repairs, and other incidental expences. Although, to some extent, this may have been done, during the last year, yet I have reason to believe, that a practice so illegal and reprehensible as this, is now mainly abolished. No stronger evidence of an increasing interest in our schools can be adduced, than this substantial advance in the amount of appropriations for their support; nor can any act be more creditable to our citizens than these voluntary levies for the cause of education.

Another point of comparison, not less gratifying, consists in the average length of the schools. For the school year of 1837, their average length was six months and twenty five days; for that, ending May 1, 1839 it was seven months and four days, and for that ending May 1st, 1840, seven months and ten days, exhibiting an average increase, in three years, of almost a fortnight, in the length of about three thousand schools, i. e. nearly fifteen hundred months, or a hundred and twenty five years in the whole.

Again the prospects of that meritorious class of persons engaged in teaching our schools, are decidedly improving. In 1837, the average wages per month, including board, paid to male teachers was $25,44. Last year, it was $33,08, being an increase in three years of $7,64 per month. In 1837, the average wages inclusive of board, paid to females, $11,38. Last year, it was $12, 75, being an increase, for the same time, of $1,37 per month.

The school year 1839–40, when compared with that of 1838–9, also exhibits a very decided advance in respect to the wages both of males and females, notwithstanding that the first mentioned was a year, when other departments of business were discharging hundreds from employment, and compelling them to seek elsewhere for occupation and subsistence. From the nature of the case, however, we are forbidden to anticipate equal advances, either in regard to the amount of wages, or the length of the schools, in coming years, because a proportional increase every year, would lead to a rate of wages infinitely high, and to the impossible result of more than twelve month's schooling in a year.

There are other points of improvement, for which the tables in the Abstract furnish no means or index, but which are not of inferior importance. The visitation of the school by the school committees was at least twice, if not three times greater, last year, than in any previous year since 1827, when the law creating them was enacted; these visitations confer upon the schools unnumbered benefits. Visits by parents, also, were very much increased, compared with any former year. In regard to parental visits, however there has been a great difference between different districts; some schools having received the full advantages of such visits, while others have been left to plod on their slow and weary way, unanimated by them.

More schoolhouses have been erected within the State, during the last year, than for the ten years preceding 1838; and, generally speaking, they are of a description vastly superior to those formerly built. Boston, Lowell, Charlestown, Roxbury, have erected splendid edifices, at once demonstrating the liberality of their citizens, and foretokening the benefits to be enjoyed by their children. Within the last eight months, the town of Plymouth has erected eight new schoolhouses, and repaired three old ones.

These and similar improvements, in the administration of the system, though they may elude statistical tables, cannot have been made without the happiest influences, both intellectual and moral, upon the schools. A pupil may understand the lessons he reads better than before; he may acquire knowledge in such a way that it will stay by him during life, instead of evaporating just as fast as his recitations proceed; he may be stimulated to double his exertions, and thereby to increase both his attainments and his ability; he may be led to act from higher motives, and to look upon all the great duties of life with a clearer vision, and yet there may be no scales in which all these improvements can be weighed, at the close of the school term. It is the steady accumulation of these elements, during the years of pupilage, which leads to the formation of a lofty character in adult life. When, therefore, we see that favoring influences are at work, we cannot be sceptical as to their results. We do not doubt the influences of one fertilizing shower, or of one day of genial sunshine upon our grain-fields or our orchards, though we cannot measure the increas of size in a single kernel of the grain, nor apply any subtile test to show how much the fruit has gained in the richness of its flavor. * * * * *

In no other State or country, so far as I am aware, is a train of measures pursued, so simple yet so effective, for diffusing information in regard to to the schools as we have now been pursuing in this Commonwealth for the last three years. In the first place, an agent is sent into each county in the State, to make a diligent and laborious tour of exploration. The results of his survey are then communicated to the Legislature, and by them are sent to every town, to every school committee, and to every school district. If these communications contain any general principles or suggestions, which are deemed worthy of consideration, the school committees and friends of education in the respective towns, explain their relevancy, and urge upon their fellow citizens the adoption of practical measures to carry out the improvements suggested. The town school committees then make a "detailed" report, respecting the condition of the schools in their own town, for the double purpose of informing their fellow townsmen, what that condition may be, and transmitting that information to a common centre, where all their reports are collected. The first object,—that of informing their fellow-townsmen,—is accomplished, either by the reading of the report in open town meeting, or by printing it for general distribution among the inhabitants; and, in either case, by filing the original in the office of the town clerk, where it will be always open for reference. After copies of all the reports have been collected in one place, they are carefully examined; whatever is merely of a local and private character is omitted, because it still remains in the archives of the town whence it came, for the use of the inhabitants; but whatever is of general and permanent utility, is embodied in the Annual Abstract. And here the scattered rays of light, converged to a focus, become a sun. The Abstract is then distributed throughout the Commonwealth, and thus each town and each school committee, in return for its own contributions, receives back the facts, views, suggestions, experience, reasonings, conclusions, of all the others in the State. Knowledge which was local, becomes universal. Experiments whichhave failed, are not repeated. New methods and arrangements, which are found to work well, are adopted, at once, and without the delay or the expense of first discovery. A coincidence of testimony, as to supposed improvements or deficiencies, inspires confidence, and renders it easier to introduce a good practice in pursuance of a good theory, or to abolish evils, that plead ancient usage for their continuance. Each committee-man and teacher looks upon himself, not as an isolated and solitary individual, toiling in an unknown and narrow sphere, but as a member of a great company, working for a common end;—and this consciousness tends to invigorate each with the strength of all. Towns, too, which heretofore have been most indifferent to the cause, are roused by the sight of what others are doing; and are stimulated to exertion, if not by the no-

ble desire of excellence, yet at least, by the shame of conspicuous inferiority.

MANAGEMENT OF WOOD LANDS.

We would recommend attention to the communication of our correspondent "H." upon this subject, who speaks from observation and experience. It has been generally believed that wood here, when cut off does not spring up and grow as fast as it does farther south--say, no farther off than Massachusetts. Perhaps there may be some difference in this respect, but not enough we think to make it necessary to vary our practice so much as not to cut off or clear the whole from the ground. We believe that the policy which is generally pursued in most parts of the "Old Colony" namely to cut clean as you go, is the best to pursue in Maine. If our woodlands are then properly protected from the browsing of cattle, they will push forward exceedingly fast and a few years will again find the ground covered with a healthy and vigorous growth. It is worth some consideration, for wood is getting to be quite a scarce commodity in many of the more populous parts of the State.

PATENT OFFICE.

We have been politely favored by the commissioner of patents with his report for 1840. It appears by this that four hundred and seventy three patens have been issued during the year.

During the last five years the receipts of the office after paying all ordinary expences, are upwards of SEVENTY-FIVE thousand dollars which have been credited to the patent fund, and stands appropriated expressly for the promotion of the arts and sciences in the United States.

The whole amount rec'd for Patents and Caveats for the past year is	$37,575,51.
For office fees	481,51.
	38,056,51.
Deduct paid back for withdrawals.	7,173,31.
	30,883,20.
The several expenses of the office have been.	23,982,40.
Leaving a balance for the patent fund of	6,900,75.

Of the patents taken out, eight belonged in this State viz.

Wrought Nails,	Theophilus Somerby,	Wells.
Molasses Faucet,	Ammi West,	Greene.
Pumps,	Lebbeus Caswell	Harrison.
Horse Power	Edward Piper,	Camden.
Sawing wood for paving blocks	Amaziah Nash,	Calais.
Cleaning and drying Feathers	Rob't Lewis,	Hallowell.
Washing Machine,	Sewall Benson	Waterville.
Thrashing and separating grain from straw,	Luther Whitman,	Winthrop.

Third Agricultural Meeting at the State House.

The subject for discussion was the following resolve, viz.

Resolved. That the beneficial results which other States have derived from an agricultural survey, proves that such surveys are founded in good policy, and render it desirable that Maine should immediately commence one herself.

The chairman observed as this resolve was laid upon the table by Mr. Holmes of Winthrop he should take the liberty to call upon him to support it.

MR. HOLMES observed that he was in hopes some of the older gentlemen present, who were farmers in practice as well as name, would have taken the lead but as he had been formally called upon he would offer what he could in support of the resolve. And the first question which the subject excites is—What are the objects of an agricultural survey? He conceived the object of such survey were to ascertain the present condition of agriculture in the State of Maine. what were its merits andits demerits or defects, and having first learned these, to ascertain what was the power or capacity of improvement. These things could only be learned by some one or more individuals traveling over the State, collecting facts and embodying those facts in one collection or volume and again spreading them before the public, so that all could see and know for themselves. It would be the duty of the surveyor to gather the experience of farmers on the different topics and subjects which agriculture embraces—to draw inferences and deductions from them—to ascertain the qualities and natures of the different soils—to collect facts in regard to the climate and the proper adaptation of crops to both—and to learn all the improved processes and improvements which individuals or neighborhoods have invented or adopted. It is a fact that many valuable improvements have been made and are practised by individuals, that are perhaps not known out of the immediate neighborhood where they now are. All these should be treasured up and reported, and thus the knowledge gained from individuals and districts will become general, and our agricultural practice uniform.

Improvement would follow, for besides the fact that the people could know more and thus labor to better advantage, there would be infused among our farmers an agricultural pride. These I conceive to be the objects of an agricultural survey, and now why is it not desirable that we should commence one in Maine?

What is the standing or condition of the State of Maine at present? In shipbuilding she stands first among the States of the Union. In amount of tonnage owned she is second, and I believe in commerce or navigation she is third.

In manufactures I am not able to tell what is her rank—when the returns of her productive industry, now in the hands of the committee, shall be summed up we shall be able to tell, but at present I know of no document which can give us any true light upon the question, but I will venture to rank her about the seventh or eighth in the Union.

We do not manufacture articles enough for the consumption or use of our inhabitants. Our glass, our shovels, our hoes, our ploughs, our shoes, our boots and our clothing comes to us, of a great part of it, from abroad. We are in fact the great market town for the rest of the States.—Our wool we sell to western manufacturers and then pay them the same money for a yard or two of broadcloth, made probably from the very fleece we sold them.

In agriculture—alas Maine does not raise her own bread.

In population she numbers half a million. Now can she ever be any thing more than she is? let us see.

In commerce what hinders her from not only being first, but in doubling—trebling nay quadrupling her present amount? Look at her sea coast stretching three hundred miles, full of beautiful and commodious harbors. Look at her navigable rivers extending far into the interior. What then is to prevent her from being at some future day far beyond the other states in this respect.

In manufactures too what can hinder her taking the lead? Look about her and compare the advantages we have for manufactures, and I challenge the whole union to show us so many good never failing water privileges scattered so uniformly throughout their territory as we can in Maine. It seems that the almighty designed that we should be a great manufacturing community.

In agriculture what can she be? Let us examine a little into facts,--According to Greenleaf the State of Maine contains *thirty three thousand* two hundred and seventy three square miles, or *twenty one million two hundred and sixty three thousand acres.* Now let us allow one quarter part for waste land, or land that we can do nothing with, and we shall then have if I am right, *twenty four thousand nine hundred and fifteen square miles, or fifteen millions nine hundred and forty seven thousand* two hundred and fifty acres.

If she could be made to support as many on a square mile as some other countries, she would contain *eight millions forty seven thousand five hundred and forty five* inhabitants. More than eight millions of people! I know that to some this may appear to be talking *rather large.* But let us see what other nations have done. Follow me if you please across the atlantic to a coast in a higher latitude than we are in, and there you will find a country most of which was actually and literally *stolen* from the ocean, and the waters without, kept there by embankments and dykes, and the waters from the springs and rains within, *pumped* out by wind mills. I allude to Holland and Belgium.

Here Sir, on a cold sandy soil you will find *three hundred and twenty three* inhabitants to a square mile Now let me ask you, if such things can be done in Holland and Belgium with all the disadvantages I have mentioned, cannot the same thing be done here, where we have every advantage that the Lord ever gave any people to aid them? A soil vastly superior to theirs, a healthy climate, and a hardy population.

Well let us step across the channel and examine a country that we are more acquainted with viz. Great Britain. England contains *thirty two millions and Scotland eighteen millions nine hundred and forty four* thousand acres, of course they both contain *fifty millions nine hundred and forty four thousand* acres, and they have two hundred and six inhabitants to the square mile. What is the state of their agriculture? Sinclair observes that calculating three fourths of the straw raised in G. Britain at 3 d for every 22 lbs. to be used for manure, and for the other quarter part 6 d for every 22 lbs. the whole amt. would amount to $78,880,000. I find for a series of years that our exports of Breadstuffs average about seven millions of dollars worth, now compare the results, a territory not twice as large as the state of Maine, raises crops the very straw of which in one year is worth more than the whole exports of breadstuffs from the whole Union in ten years. Well how is she in other things, she is the most powerful nation on earth—yes altho' but a lone Island of the ocean, she is the most powerful nation on earth—her foot is on every continent, and her navy on every sea. In the language of one of our Statesmen. "Her morning drumbeat salutes the rising sun, and following the hour in its course she encircles the earth with the martial airs of England." She is strong, she is rich, and she is powerful.

In Arts—in Manufactures—in Commerce, and especially in Agriculture, she outstrips us all. For most of the time she can shut her ports and say to the world, we need none of your bread, we can feed and take care of ourselves. Well, how has she done this? O, you will say perhaps by conquest. Yes, but conquest implies power, and the power must be had before conquests come. Sir, she has done it by encouraging her own people. She was not always thus. History tells us that in the time of Cesar she was inhabited by a half savage people, who endeavored to withstand his disciplined legions by sticks and clubs hardened in the fire, and we read that when Caractaucs one of their Chiefs was carried to Rome to grace the triumph of Claudian the Emperor, he was astonished at the opulence and magnificence of the city, and wondered why a people so rich should envy him his mud cottage and robes of skin in Britain. She has made herself what she is, by her attention to her productive interests.

In 1793 she established a Board of Agriculture and commenced an agricultural survey of her counties, and the benefits have been immense. She was enabled to know her strength and where and in what she could improve, and it has done much towards making her what she now is.

Now I do not wish our people to carry the system of England to the extent and in the way and manner that she does. She gives the arts complete protection, and then she sucks their very vitals out to support her glory abroad. But it shews us what attention to these things will do for a nation, and gives us a lesson we may profit by. Perhaps I may be met by the observation, indeed it has been mentioned each evening since we began to meet here, that we once gave an enormous bounty upon wheat. True, you did once give a generous bounty to encourage the raising of wheat. and now let us see what was the result. I will take the figures from authentic documents, and I beg you to follow me to see if I am right.

As near as it could be ascertained there were raised in 1836, within the State, 287,331 bushels of wheat. In 1837 the bounty was offered, and there were then raised 1,015,114 bushels, making 727,783 bushels more than in the year previous.

In 1838 there was raised 1,107,849 bushels. making 100,000 bushels increase from the year 1837. Now we will take *one quarter* part of the increase of 183?, and I think no one will say but that it is fair to attribute *one quarter* of the increased crop to the stimulus of the wheat bounty. Well, this will amount to 181,943 bushels which were raised more than would have been raised if the bounty had not been given. Very well, wheat during that year brought $1,50 per bushel in New York, and we should have had to purchase that amount, and to have given that price, for we barely raised enough for ourselves as it was. 181,943 bushels at $1.50 amounts to the sum of $190,972, which sum was saved to the State by paying $77,000 bounty. Now I appeal to you if this was not good policy. We paid our own citizens $77,000, and saved almost $200,000.

It is true that our Treasury could not, under the circumstances that came upon us, stand the drain of so much money. But besides the saving, it proved one other important fact. It proved what hundreds and thousands of our own citizens did not believe—that Maine could raise her own bread—that our soil was sufficiently fertile, even with moderate culture, to give food to our inhabitants. It told the inhabitants of N. York and Ohio and the far West that if we would do our duty to ourselves we need not come begging to them for *crums* from their table.

What may not Maine become if we should be true to ourselves and foster our agriculture? I speak particularly of agriculture, for although I know we cannot get along without her sisters, Manufactures and Commerce, yet Agriculture is the basis of these. The others encourage themselves by the quick return of profits and capital. Besides, our Legislators are always ready to aid them. Let but a "resolve of or-

ly three lines" respecting them be laid upon your table, and soon your whole body is in a ferment. You are ready to listen and to grant—but poor old Agriculture must grope her lonely way unheeded and unaided. But, Sir, I repeat the question—What may not Maine be if these interests were aided as they should be? With her 300 miles of seacoast stretching along her Southern boundary—her innumerable waterfalls tumbling over her hills and winding through her valleys, and her fifteen millions of improveable acres supporting her millions of population. The present generation cannot see it, nor can the next or the next. But the day may come when it will be seen, and to insure it we need only act as we ought with full faith in our capacities and perseverance in our exertions.

Mr Benson remarked that there was enough to be said upon the subject by those who had thought upon it, although the gentleman from Winthrop had investigated it pretty thoroughly. He did rise to offer any thing upon it now, but wished to call upon any persons who had objections to offer them, as the argument seemed to be all on one side. If they had but a single line to offer they ought to bring it forward now. He thought well of the policy of doing something in this State to prevent our relying so exclusively on other States for articles of manufacture and especially to prevent us, to use the language of a gentleman he had in his eye, "from going to New York to mill." It was probable that the expense of a Board of Agriculture or a Commissioner would not be much—was aware that the great objection would be the expense — he hoped that gentlemen would come forward freely, and make an interchange of sentiments upon the subject now under consideration.

Mr. Morrow, of Searsmont, observed that he was bred a farmer and he was now a farmer—he felt a great interest in the prosperity of agriculture, and he would take the trouble to ask of the gentlemen from Winthrop what would be the probable expense of an Agricultural Survey.

Mr. Holmes, in answer, stated that he could not tell, for there had not to his knowledge been any definite plan of operation settled upon. There were two or three modes which might be adopted—One was to have an Agricultural Commissioner who should survey one County each year. Another was to have a Board of Agriculture who might superintend the business and appoint surveyors to each County. He presumed that the Board would not require much pay for their services—their Secretary ought to be well paid. The expenses per annum must vary much according to the plan adopted. If a single Commissioner should be appointed he would probably be in service from June to November in the survey, and from November to February in analyzing soils, &c. and in making out his report, and gentlemen could judge for themselves what it would be worth. A single Commissioner if he examined a County a year would be 12 years doing it, and the expense per annum would be small; but if the Board of Agriculture should start out a surveyor into each County, the business would be done up in a year or two, but the expense per annum proportionably increased.

Mr. Foster, of Winthrop, stated that the Committee on Agriculture had supposed that $500 would be sufficient to begin the survey—that if only one County was surveyed it would rouse up and serve to excite a spirit of improvement. He did not wish to see the Farmers so wide awake as the lumbermen were in the times of speculation, when they could see beautiful timber lots on the tops of bald mountains. He merely wished to stimulate the Farmers.

The gentleman from Winthrop states what has been done in England. He would allude to what has been done in Scotland. Since the time of the commencement of their improvements their whole crops have been more than doubled. They first reclaimed the soil and then enriched it, and this was done wholly by improving her agricultural operations. There was no reason to suppose that we could not do so too. He had no doubt that we are able to double our agreable products, and no one could doubt that the most beneficial results would follow.

It is said that no community can advance in wealth in any other manner than by encouraging productive industry. Wealth is the product of labor. He thought it made a vast difference whether labor was expended in agriculture or in something else—say in lumbering.

If a number of men enter into lumber operations they take and send off a natural product, and there is nothing created in value in its stead, we may bring back an equal value, there is only a change of articles. But if labor is expended upon the soil our produets are increased and the wealth of the State is increased. In the lumbering operations the timber is used up, and as strange as it may seem, one dollar produced by agriculture is worth more to the state than one dollar brought in by lumber. He therefore did not feel at liberty to oppose any thing that would encourage agriculture.

Mr Lincoln, of Hallowell, had been much pleased with the discussions that had taken place here, and as it was not considered honorable for a person to refresh himself at his neighbor's table often without reciprocating the favor, although he may be able to give but homely fare in return, he felt called upon therefore to sustain the interest of the meeting as far as he was able. He believed that no gentleman would be found to oppose the Resolve unless it may be from want of funds to carry it on. He thought an Agricultural Survey called for. It was a subject of very great importance—thought the sooner it was commenced the better. It had been said here, and it was true that all other interests were based upon Agriculture. It was true that the lumbering interest, the fisheries and many others were of importance, but they all have a leader and this is agriculture. Without this they cannot advance one step. Let this stop and all of the others must stop. Your ten thousand wheels scattered over the State must stop, and your ships of commerce must rot at the wharves. It would prove to be an embargo more despotic than any ever laid upon the commercial world.

He had often heard the resources of Maine spoken of. Now how can these be developed? We must have a larger population—the present number cannot do much towards it. The gentleman who first spoke told us of our 300 miles of seacoast, of our streams and forests. He might also mention our granite, lime and slate, &c. &c. Now if every facility was afforded for bringing these into action, population would follow, and our State would be enriched. But this cannot be done in our present state of agriculture. Can the State maintain a population necessary to carry on all these operations?

This is is a question for the surveyor to decide—after ascertaining the facts in regard to our powers he would be able to answer it with accuracy. There is nothing in our soil and climate of a discouraging nature. Our soils already have produced astonishing crops. What has been done may be repeated and ought to be in this case. Instances have been known where from 5 to 600 bushels of potatoes have been raised per acre. 1000 bushels of Ruta Bagas; 1500 to 2000 bushels of carrots; this is an astunishing crop but it can be done. 5 or 600 bushels of Onions, and of onion seed 1000 lbs. have been raised, not in this State, but on soil no better than ours, and this seed for the last ten years has never brought less than from $1 to 1 50 per lb. From 3 to 5 tons of hay at two mowings, and in this County 100 bushels of corn have actually been raised per acre.

Here then is work for the commissioner. We want the facts collected and then spread out that the whole State may hear them and know how it was done.

He would not be satisfied with repeating these experiments, but would change the whole operations where it could be done for the better. Experiments in agriculture were of vast importance. It is a science of facts. Theories are futile. We want to get out such facts as now exist. He thought that a small expenditure would do much good.

(Debate concluded in our next.)

ON BREEDING BACK

Sir,—Conversing lately with two very intelligent friends and practical agriculturists on the tendency of all animals to "breed back," instancing particularly the case of that noble animal "Blossom," the property of Mr. Canby, whose portrait is to be found at p. 67 of the Cabinet for the present year, and who is evidently breeding back with white calves to Comet, who was white, I was struck with the instances they related as having happened within their knowledge, and which carry back that tendency to a date far more remote than what I had contemplated as probable, or even possible.

The first said, "When I was a lad at my farther's house, we had, amongst our poultry, a small rooster of the bantam, or featherlegged breed, with the feathers extending outside his legs like two small wings; he was kept until it was susdected that the breed of the other fowls might be injured by his cross, when he was killed; but, from that day to this, not a year passes without a featherlegged chicken amongst the poultry!" The other said, "I once kept the variety of fowls called Rumps; that is, fowls naturally without tails; but, at length, determining to get rid of them, they were all killed right away; this was seventeen years ago, and during that time I have never had one of that sort upon my farm, but this year there has come a rump fowl amongst the chickens!" And it is in this way, I presume, that the very frequent admixture of black, or spotted-faced sheep, are to be found in flocks where there have never been either ewe or buck of that variety used for breeding for an age; but it must have been observed by every one, at all conversant with the rearing of sheep, that these mongrels, which have black, or dark-coloured spots, are always the best sheep in the flock. And I know at this time, a remarkably fine pen of spring pigs, a cross between the Chester county and Berkshire black and white, each of which has the requisite number of white feet, &c., according to Albany statute; but 2 amongst them, and by far the best pigs, have a tinge of red mixed with the white, a proof that they are "breeding back" to their old Berkshire blood. To this cause may also be attributed, I have no doubt, the varieties we so often find in corn, which, although selected with the greatest care, and planted far from away every other variety, will still be found to "sport" in a most surprising manner.—*Farmers Cabinet.* P. W.

ON WEIGHING CATTLE, WHILE FATTING.

As the grazier is usually less skillful in judging of the weight of live cattle than the butcher, Lord Kaimes advises to sell them by weight while alive. The weighing of cattle periodically is also useful, in order to ascertain whether each beast fattens in proportion to the value of the food eaten, as it may often be best to dispose of such as do not, forthwith. He says, the four quarters, when dressed, are about half the whole weight of the animal, while living, with its stomach moderately full; the skin being about the eighteenth part; the tallow about the twelfth; the remainder being composed of head, feet, tripe blood, &c., which offal never sells by weight but in proportion to the weight of the animal. With a knowledge, therefore, of these particulars, and of the beef, tallow, skin, &c., the farmer or grazier can ascertain what his animals are worth while alive. By weighing fatted calves while living, and deducting eight pounds from every twenty, the remainder will prove about the weight of the four quarters when dressed.—*Selected.*

ABSORPTION OF WATER.

A beet, carrot and flat turnip are growing in bulb glasses on our mantel, sustained only by pure water. They are nearly of equal size and weight. The difference in the quantity of water they each consume is, however, striking. Thus the beat whose foliage is not extended to a sixteenth part of its proper size, is a great water toper, and its *blood red* root and fibres exhibit its intemperate habits, "after the manner of men." The turnip next sucks away to such a purpose as to give one a tolerable mess of greens; and young turnip tops are good in that way. The carrot, the prettiest by far, drinks the least. Its foliage is long, rich and green, and its fibres of snowy whiteness. Does this experiment explain any fact in culture? The beet is a gross feeder and succeeds best in moist land; the flat turnip is generally sown and takes advantage of the autumnal rains; but the carrot, will it do well in comparatively dry summers?—*N. E. Farmer.*

MANAGEMENT OF SALT MARSHES.

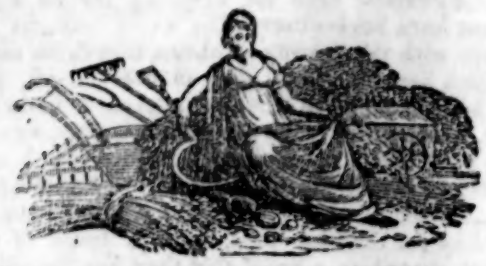
Messrs Gaylord & Tucker—Mr Fairbanks inquires through your paper, what kinds of grsss seeds are best adapted to salt marshes. I have made some few experiments to keep off the salt water. I mean the heads of creeks that are frequently overflowed by salt water, by scattering the seeds of herds grass, known to some persons as red-top,) over the marsh, and leave them to vegetate as they might. I have also sown wheat upon the mud and turf thrown out of a ditch, cut through the same kind of marsh, and it has flourished and produced well, and so did the herds grass; and I have no doubt that good crops of hay and wheat might be raised upon reclaimed salt marshes, if they were ditched and the tide kept off. I think the best way to prepare such marshes would be, to burn off the grass, cut narrow and deep ditches, and spread the mud over intervals, for the purpose of making a bed for the seed, although they could not be long cultivated in wheat, as by destroying the grass roots, (turf,) the marsh would settle too much and perhaps become miry, but they would not become so if kept in grass. Marsh mud and turf, when dried and pulverized, make excellent manure for every kind of crops raised in this part of the country. No doubt it would vastly improve by lime. Herds grass seed can hardly be sown too thick, about two bushels to the acre is the usual quantity, but three would be better; in may be scattered upon the ground and covered by dragging a rough bush over it; or if the ground be not prepared, by permitting cattle to trample it in. Yours respectfully,

Albany Cultivator. HENRY WHITING.

Candidates for Congress in this District.

David Bronson, of Anson, Whig.
John Hubbard, of Hallowell, Democrat.
Eben Childs, of Farmington, Abolition.

A Fire almost.—Some scamp scattered fire coals under one of the seats in a school house on Beach Hill in Mercer. It took fire but went out before much damage was done.



AGRICULTURAL.

Original.

LEGISLATIVE AID TO AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Holmes :—I have lately seen an article headed "Quantity and Quality," written I suppose by the Rev. Mr. Drew. In the commencement of the article the Rev. gentleman points out in a very happy manner, the importance of so conducting the business of agriculture that the greatest possible profits per acre may be realized by the farmer. The gentleman says moreover that "some swine by their natural built will require less food, less attention and yield more pork in proportion to the cost of fattening them than others." Why should not such be preferred? so of sheep, oxen, cows and even horses. These are all excellent ideas. The gentleman then recommends that a pattern farm be made of the sixty acres attached to the hospital for the insane. Sixty acres of land!!! Why shall the whole energies of the government be confined to such narrow limits? sixty acres of good land are quite enough to make a good farm for an individual, but that amount for a public pattern farm is I think too small to satisfy that laudable ambition which is beginning to warm and stimulate the farmers of Maine. Five hundred acres I think is as small an amount as can answer the purpose of carrying forward every branch of scientific and practical agriculture. With sixty acres of land much indeed may be done, but patriotism would I think "*grin horribly a ghastly smile*" at the small result. And again I am much in favor of the good old maxim of doing one thing at a time. Our state has done nobly well in her efforts to afford relief to the unfortunate insane. Let the measure be carried forward, and if the performing of agricultural labor by the inmates of the assylum be beneficial to their health or happiness, or to the institution then let the same be performed upon the 60 acre lot before mentioned. But shall we attempt to cure the insane, and at the same time prosecute agricultural improvements? The object to be accomplished in establishing an insane assylum is to restore the unfortunates to health, and in this case medical skill is required. The object to be accomplished in establishing a public pattern farm, should be to increase the sum of agricultural knowledge and agricultural skill. Now it is a well known duty of the Legislature to encourage by all suitable means, education and literature. Then let one seminary of learning be established for the benefit of the farmer. Why not foster agricultural as well as other science? Very well, let the state throw aside for a moment, that penurious spirit which stands in the way of agricultural improvement. Let a farm of 500 acres be attached to the said seminary Let us have a chemical apparatus, and in short do every thing necessary in order to advance the science and the practice of husbandry in our state. Here let the most talented youth in our state assemble, and while their minds are being stored with science, let them witness the effects of experimental agriculture skillfully conducted. But shall we "mix up business" and cure the insane, and try agricultural experiments at the same time; This is somewhat like a farmer who would carry forward the business of haying, hoeing and ploughing all at once. I think that some regard to good method would be attended with good results, and besides I think we should rather undertake agricultural experiments for the benefit of the young student than for the unfortunate lunatic. Some think that the government should not establish a pattern farm because the state is somewhat in debt, and because of the expense of such an undertaking. They reason about as wisely as the farmer who has an abundance of manure in his barn yard, but will not haul it out and apply it to his soil, because this cannot be done without in the first instance incurring a little expense.

A farm skilfully cultivated will certainly yield a net profit, of course then we must come to the conclusion that a pattern farm will not be burthensome to the state, unless the government is unwise enough to employ an unskillful man to manage the business. And now Mr. Editor, suppose that our farmers should unite in petitioning this or the next legislature with a view to carry forward the measure, will our rulers thrust the "*huge paws*" out at the door of the State house, saying in plain terms, you shall NOT improve your condition? J. E. ROLFE.

Rumford Jan. 1841.

Grease adapted to carriage wheels and machinery of all sorts. This composition prevents friction to a great extent, and of course lessens the wear of all rubbing surfaces. Its cost is not comparatively greater than the materials often employed for the purpose. It is not changed by heat, and hence does not liquify and flow away from its proper place.

Black lead, pulverized,	50	parts, by weight.
Hogs lard,	50	do
French soap,	50	do
Quicksilver,	5	do

At first, amalgamate well the lard and mercury, by rubbing them together for a long time in a mortar. Then gradually add the black lead, and lastly the soap, mixing the whole as perfectly as possible.—*Rec. Soc. Polytech, Jan.* 1839.

Original.

METEOROLOGY.

Mr. Holmes :—I had almost given up the study of this subject in despair, for the light you promised was so delusive, it has appeared more like "Jack with his dancing lanthorn" than any thing else to which I could compare it. On reading however Dr. Dana's remarks with respect to another science I gained some courage; for he says "nature is never so learned as the books." The changing seasons have also given an opportunity to establish some facts, I little expected.

One day near the close of December last, after the sun had sunk below the horison, and of course according to Dr Wells theory, no body in open space to radiate heat to the earth, the appearance of the clouds plainly indicated that they were formed of frozen vapor; and not long after the snow commenced falling. The air near the surface of the earth was evidently below the freezing point, and the surface of the earth covered with a carpet of ice and snow. The snow fell at first in fine flakes, and apparently, by its specific lightness, indicated falling through extremely cold air.

Here then was demonstrative proof that the whole mass of air in the atmosphere, from the surface of the snowy earth to the highest regions of the snowy vapor, was below the freezing point. The snow however, by its appearance, soon indicating the temperature of atmosphere was changing, and this change continued all night, until the morning was ushered in with a rain and thaw; thus demonstrating a change in the temperature of the region of the aqueous vapor, from its highest to its lowest point, without the agency of solar light.

By looking at your thermometrical record for December, I find the temperature at Winthrop, rose during that night 10 or 11 degrees; and I should be inclined to believe it rose as much in Peru, including the whole mass of the atmosphere in the region of the vapor. But the precise number of degrees is of no importance to the argument—a material change took place, and under such circumstances, it could not be produced by the radiation of heat or caloric from above or below. It could not be from above for two reasons; the first is, according to the Doctor's theory, there was no body in space to radiate heat downwards; and the second is, if there had been, according to the same theory, the umbrella of clouds must have sent it back into open space. And it could not be from the earth, for the crust of ice and snow which covered the earth would be effectual there, as the umbrella of clouds above.

Here then we have demonstrative proof of the change of temperature of the air for five or six thousand feet above the surface of the earth, under circumstances which would be totally impossible on the Doctor's theory. And moreover the wind was too light to bring a body of warm air from any other region to produce this change. I have also noticed one other night since, in which a somewhat similar change took place.

I will also state another fact which I noticed a few days since. I was travelling with my team a few miles in a clear cold morning. The sun shone with unusual brilliancy; but the air was evidently below the freezing point all day, except in some places where the sun's rays had peculiar power. All this time I could see around the summit of a mountain to the north-west, masses of clouds evidently in an unfrozen state. The air in the valley was almost calm during the day; and the clouds on the mountain appeared to hang almost motionless there.

I have ventured to estimate the extent of atmosphere in which the change took place in the temperature in the first instance I have mentioned at five or six thousand feet above the surface of the earth. This the reader will readily perceive is conjecture; but the proof from the state of the vapor when it fell, is decisive, that it extended through the whole region occupied by vapor, in a state condensed enough to bring it down to the earth.

To show the vast amount of caloric, either liberated or collected in this space, we will make some estimates Suppose the region to include a perpendicular height of 6000 feet, and the change of temperature in the whole mass 10 degrees. We will now see how high the temperature would be raised, could all the free caloric gained by this space of 6000 feet, be radiated to and confined within the height of 100 feet from the earth's surface. One hundred feet will be one sixtieth of the 6000 feet; of course we must multiply the 10 degrees difference in the temperature of the air of the whole mass by 60, which gives 600 degrees for the temperature of 100 feet above the earth, which would be required by radiation to heat the 6000 feet 10 degrees in the whole mass.

We plainly discover then, there is no process in nature which we ever witness, even in tropical regions, of an accumulation of coloric even approaching this intensity. Where then is the source; or what is the process by which this vast amount is brought to operate in this space? This is an interesting enquiry; and a satisfactory answer to this inquiry would be an important step in the attempt to settle the controversy which assumes such a perplexing character.

Peru Feb. 1841. J. H. J.

MANAGEMENT OF WOOD LANDS.

Mr. Holmes :—Allow me to say one word in relation to the importance of our wood lands, the manner that our wood land is treated by even the most careful and prudent, is very destructive to our best interest when taking into view the importance of the subject connected with the dense population which this state will one day possess. Wood, up to this time has been counted of little value, and the most desirable thing was to have it removed from the land, and now little or no pains is taken when cutting a piece of wood land to have it grow up again. It is usually the practice here when cutting wood to go into the lot and cut such trees as will answer the desired object without any regard to there sprouting again, we usually cut the stump two or three feet from the ground and leave all of those small and worthless trees (as we suppose) standing, and to cap the climax, allow our cattle to run all over the lot the next season to destroy the young sprouts if there should be any.

This course is decidedly wrong, first a tree cut two or three feet from the ground will seldom send out any sprouts that will amount to any thing, the sap will flow up into the stump, spew out on the top and aid in rotting it, or shoots out a cluster of sprouts on the outer edge of the stump to perish with it, and the useless trees that are left will shade the ground so as to prevent all shoots from the seeds or roots growing.

The true method of cutting wood is to cut every thing on the part that you cut over, smooth with the surface of the ground. It is acknowledged that old trees will not be so likely to sprout as young trees, but if they are cut close to the ground their roots will be more likely to send out sprouts, and the sprouts being near the ground will send out young roots and be more likely to grow and become trees, every bush or twig should be cut close to the ground, for if left to grow they will only shade the ground and thus prevent shoots from springing up, but if cut, the roots of small trees or bushes being more vigorous than old trees, they will send out shoots that will in a short time be larger than the trees thus cut. Wood to be profitable ought to be all of an age, and then be careful to keep the cattle out of the lot and you may rely upon it that it will grow. H.

THE PROPER CONSTRUCTION OF BARNS.

There is no building of more importance to the farmer than a good, well-constructed barn; yet many do not seem to realize the advantage they would have by possessing one built on the most improved and convenient plan. I did not myself, until I pulled down my old barns and built anew. But I am now confident that I save at least fifty dollars a year by keeping the manure which is made in the cellar, directly under the cattle's stall, besides many other conveniences which the too common mode of constructing barns does not admit of. I will give you as good an idea of the construction of my own as I can, and then leave it with your readers to judge whether it be worth any thing for a pattern or not. The ground on which I set my barn was nearly level, but with the aid of a plough and scraper I soon took out a place large enough for a cellar by digging down four feet and then setting my barn three feet above the level of the ground around it, which gives me a cellar seven feet in depth; the bottom of the cattle yard should be sunk nearly or quite as low as the bottom of the cellar; it is very desirable therefore to have the ground on which to set a barn, slope a little, that the bottom of the yard may not be much lower than the land surrounding it: and, where it is possible, the yard and cellar should always be on the south side of the barn: it is not very essential to have a cellar under the whole width of a barn, unless the back side of it is wanted for carrots, &c., in which case it may be walled off and made secure from frost. My cellar is only 23 feet of the width of the barn.

My barn is 55 feet in length and 38 feet in width and 15 feet posts. I divide the width by taking off 12 feet for the cattle stalls and 11 feet for floor room which leaves 15 feet for hay; and having the floor pass

through lengthwise makes it very handy unloading hay, and in winter it is likewise very handy to feed out for a very large barn it might be well enough to have the floor 12 feet in width, but the narrower the floor is the better, providing it be wide enough for the loads you wish to draw in. I would not on any consideration build a barn more than 38 feet in width; first, because it is not so convenient, second, because it requires the rafters to be too long in order to give the roof a right pitch, which should be one quarter at least, even a little more is better; and third, because a barn does not look so well proportioned, unless it be an hundred feet long or upwards. Neither would I have a barn higher on any account than 15 or 16 feet posts, though many are built 18 & some 20; but it is strange that any one should build so high, if they did but calculate how much it costs to get their hay and grain up so high, and then get it down when wanted: why I have seen six men employed at the same time in unloading and stowing away one load of hay, pitching it up from one mow to another; but it is much more convenient to have the room in the length than to build so high.

It is a very great and beneficial improvement in building barns to have them shingled down the sides as well as the roof; the extra expense is not so much as many people are ready to imagine, as there is a very considerable saving to be made in the quality of boards and nails where shingling is practiced: besides it keeps a barn warm and the frame dry, and the boarding is not warped by the sun and rain; therefore I think there is no loss but considerable gain in the end by shingling the sides.

Another exceedingly convenient improvement is, having a number of glass windows (about six lights of 6 by 8 glass in each) in the side of the barn directly behind the cattle, which will admit the light without admitting the cold winds and storms: there is not so much danger of their getting broken as some might think, by the cattle going out and in. I have used mine two years nearly, and not a single light has been even cracked. (The manure made by the cattle in their stalls is not thrown out of the windows, but is let down through the floor into the cellar.) There should likewise be two rows of lights over the great doors and a window in each end near the ridgepole, that is if your barn is to be 50 or an 100 feet in length.

N. E. Farmer. M. C. P.

HOOF AIL—ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

Messrs Editors:—I observed in one of your papers, an inquiry respecting the cause of the disease called Hoof-Ail, in cattle; and having paid some attention to the subject, I will cheerfully give you the result of my observation and the prevailing opinions here, which you are at liberty to publish, if you think they will be of service to any of your readers.

In the winter of 1836-7, this disease made great raveges among the cattle in this vicinity. Freezing of the feet was at first assigned as the cause; but many proofs to the contrary soon led to the abandonment of this opinion, and ergot was substituted as the mischevious agent.

I believe it is an opinion well established that ergot of rye, or *Secale cornutum*, has given rise to gangrene in the human species. This circumstance and the similarity which exists between it and the disease under consideration, afford good reason for the belief that the causes may be similar.

Ergot may sometimes be found in large quantities in June or spear grass—whether it differs in its chemical properties from ergot of rye, I am not able to say, presume it does not materially. This grass, as is well known, is apt to run out Timothy and clover, consequently it grows in excess in old meadows, and to the ergot growing on it, the disease is attributable. I have made many inquiries, but never found a case occurring where the animal had not been fed on hay containing it.

I will mention a few facts in confirmation of this opinion:—Mr. W. had 50 head of cattle fed upon hay mown from old meadows—the greater part of which was June grass. Only one of the 50 escaped the disease. A tenant upon the same farm, kept his cattle within 20 or 30 rods of the preceding, but fed them upon hay of marsh grass, and they escaped the disease. Mr. C., on the adjoining farm, had some June grass among his hay, but not so much as W. Only two or three of his cattle were affected, till the latter of April, when, being out of hay, he procured some of W.; and in a few days five of them had the disease. Another neighbor, Mr. B., had wintered his cows well, but in spring, being out of hay, he also procured some of Mr. W.: and before long, all that had eaten it became affected with Hoof Ail. Mr. K., on an adjoining farm, fed his cattle on straw, and none of the disease appeared amongst them. Dr. Stimson says he fed his cattle on hay containing a large proportion of June grass. Good attention was given them, but many became affected with the disease; and it continued to increase until he stopped feeding the hay, and gave them turnips and other food, after which no more Hoof Ail appeared.

I could mention numerous other cases, affording conclusive evidence that this disease is caused by ergot on June grass, but I fear it will make this communication too long to enumerate them. I will remark that in this section of country, this grass had an abundance of ergot growing upon it last reason; and consequently we may expect to see cattle affected with Hoof Ail again this winter. Indeed it has already made its appearance amongst my farther's stock. He commenced feeding a lot of hay found to contain ergot, to some calves, on the 2d or 3d of December; and on the 12th, 9 of them had the disease. We immediately changed their food, and cut off the points of their hoofs, so that they bled freely. They are now doing well.

This treatment generally effects a cure, unless the disease had been of long standing. The disease rarely affects the fore feet. I have never seen an instance, but have heard it asserted that it will sometimes occur. Respectfully yours, N.

St. George, U. C., Jany. 1841.—*Genssee Farmer.*

MAPLE SUGAR.

It is now time to be prepared for the sweet sport of making maple sugar in the woods. The sap flows most freely while the snow covers the ground; and frosty nights and sunny days gives us the largest quantity. It was the ancient practice to chop a large gash in the side of the tree with a common axe, but this should never be allowed where the tree is intended for a standard. An auger hole one inch in diameter will answer all purposes, and when the sap ceases to flow, this should be stopped tight with a pine plug.

Buckets are now used in many places to catch the sap instead of the rude troughs which were wont to be cut and dug out with a common axe—but whether buckets or troughs are used, attention must be paid to the kind of timber from which they are manufactured. The black cherry tree wood tinges the sap, and makes the sugar look too red—butternut turns the sap black—basswood is easily excavated, but the sap is apt to ooze through the pores—white pine will answer much better, though pine is thought to give a disagreeable taste to the sugar.—The white ash is best when once made, though the labor of excavating is considerable. In boiling down the sap great caution must be used not to reduce in too fast, nor too low—a steady fire is wanted as well as constant attention.

All farmers who have trees should make their own sugar—we warrant them a good market in their own houses for a large number of pounds. If we had trees by the roadside, as we might have, this sugar might be manufactured in all parts of New England. *Boston Cultivator.*

Hon. Isaac Hill: Sir:—In one of your late editorials you allude to the satisfactory increase of your subscription list by subscribers both far off and near; and that they need not be disappointed, you intimate that much of the Visitor's future interest will depend on their contribution. In this I heartily agree with you;—and I add, that whether dependent on them or your own experience, you must never let the spirit of your Journal flag. It is incumbent on you to pursue it with vigor, and the more you devote your experience and that of others to it, the more enlarged will be your sphere of influence for good. Too many of our agricultural journals are filled with the short details of their raising corn and potatoes,—as if corn and potatoes were the only incentive to a farmer's life, and his only dependence for profit and comfort. Others seem to hinge on exact statements, reducing to the standard of dollars and cents the items of their labor—hire—manure—board—value of days work by oxen—interest, &c. &c. as a merchant taking account of stock—book debts and liabilities to discern the result of a year's business, as if the cases were parallel. I only wish to guard farmers against fallacious system which will do very well with merchants who are compelled to balance their books to ascertain their nominal worth and their losses. It is the *modus operandi* I object to; and as proof of its erroneous tendency just take the accounts found in various journals. A Rhode Island farmers sends a statement of his yearly operations to the county fair to obtain the premium—and gives his estimate of the cost of production;—for an acre of corn 47 dollars—Wheat—Potatoes—Turnips 48—Carrots 52.—Is this so? Does this farmer find when his crops are harvested that he has paid out in cash so much to obtain so much?—It strikes me that produce could be better bought, and cash paid out at once for the same amount of produce and for better advantage, and his force employed towards improving his farm yards and gardens,—orchards and manure beds—his swine and poultry houses; and at the end of the year, would he not find himself in a far better condition—find his farm better off by the cultivation of grasses for hay or ploughing it, to enrich for future crops, instead of toiling over his acres at such a heavy expenditure? The truth is, a farmer makes a great mistake in estimating his own and his family's labour into the accounts. It is his duty and his pleasure as well as his privilege to labour if his farm is in good heart: his health was given by a beneficent Creator without change; and forsooth if he and his animals unite to enrich him he changes his own and their participation in labour by dollars and cents.—It is about as consistent as winding up his yearly account—By Doctor's bill saved, 30—health accounts, self and family for winter dauling, 50—which he might do with just as much propriety, and at the same time credit a handsome amount for animals that didn't die and implements that wouldn't wear out.

Again, why do farmers charge manure to their crops? The soil is entitled to it—it belongs to his cornfield as a matter of right, and he has no right to fix a value on what, though in his possession, is not his. 'Tis true he can sell it readily. So a man may rob himself, if he chooses,—and how very valuable (I mean money value) would it become were every farmer to rob his fields to supply the manure market? Now to raise good crops requires money, there's no question; and a beginner on a farm requires more at first than subsequently. But surely if our Providence friend is right in representing his outlay of capital, it gives a sorry return for money and labour. He had better buy his corn and potatoes, and turn his labour to something else. A far better way of determining his profits seems to me to set down his outlay for hired help—I mean what he actually pays in money, and credit his crops in the gross at a fair market value. If the balance is in his favor, he should add to it his increase of stock. Then let him ascertain what he would have to pay in his neighborhood for the board of his family, and add this to the balance. Then to this amount add the increased value of his farm (that is if it had yearly received the benefit of all his manure)—graduated in the scale of interest on his capital united; for instance;—

To Farm	6000
Interest one year	360
Tools bought this year	36
Amount for wages paid	220
Butcher's meat	30
Shoes—clothing and shop bills for family	250
Repairs, Carpenter's bill and Blacksmith's	53
2 Cows this year	60
1 yoke of Oxen	70
Litter of Pigs	25
	$7 107
By Farm	6000
Increased value	360
Produce unsold at fair Market value	1000
Stock on hand cost	155
Animals born this year, 2 calves	10
Pork, cheese and butter unsold	120
Sales in all this year for cash	300
Board, rent or expense of family	400
	8345
	7107
To Balance	1238

Now I ask, sir, would it not be better to adopt a style of account-keeping similar to that? It cannot deceive, and any farmer can see exactly how far his investment supports—what he can depend on for the future—and what per centage his capital contributes to his family yearly, and then he can find out if he please where the same sum can be invested to equal advantage if he can. Another reason I wish to call your attention to this subject is on account of the amazing ignorance existing amoung us town's people respecting these matters. We want to know how a young man on a farm in New England can manage with such labor as he can bestow himself and by employing labor. What yearly expenditure is a fair average for a young man of moderate desires, with a small family supposing his farm paid for—his tools and manure to start on? Let him have a fair portion of wood land, and about fifty acres of tillable land. That would be considered a fair estimate—I mean to include only family expenses, leaving out the education of childred and farm expenses. What I want to come at is, how far a good farm will contribute to the support of a small family, and how much of independent income he should possess.

You will preceive by those remarks that I am una-

ble to bow down to hard labor as a man brought up to it can—while I can do much towards it. Such as planting, thrashing, hay making, &c. and steady too, and I have thought since taking your paper that your experience as a practical farmer was just the thing I needed—before entering on my new vocation. While I do not expect to make by it, certainly it would be gratifying to know if by reasonable labor and good management I can at least make it pay its way along; —or if you please, not sink money.

If these remarks rough as they are should find a place in your columns, it would be of benefit not only to myself but a large class of those living in this city who would be induced to try a country life were they satisfied they could hold their own by it.

Yours, very respectfully,
A FRIEND AND WELL WISHER.
New York, 25th Jan. 1841. Farmers' Vis.

SUMMARY.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

The Journal of our Legislature for the week past presents but little of public interest; chiefly a dry and uninteresting detail of petitions presented, reports made, bills and resolves past various stages, but chiefly relating to subjects of private or local interest. Several banks have had their capital stock reduced. This measure is advocated by some on the ground that there is more bank capital, or rather *stock* in the State than can be profitably employed, and opposed by others, as it will diminish the amount of the bank tax. Several corporations have been granted for manufacturing purposes. Some members have uniformly attempted to have a clause introduced in these acts of incorporation, making the stockholders liable individually for the debts of the corporation; but in all cases resisted successfully, on the ground that this policy prevents men of capital from making investments in this State.

On Saturday the contested election from the town of Albion came up, and it was decided that neither of the claimants was entitled to a seat.

In Senate, Monday March 5, *Passed to be engrossed*—Resolve legalizing certain records of town of Hampden—bill to incorporate Ossipee Agricultural Association—resolve in favor of Passamaquaddy Indians.

Bill to incororate the Kennebec Central Agricultural Society laid on the table.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill to incorporate the Ellsworth Fire Company; bill to alter the name of the town of Chandlerville to that of Detroit; to let off Moses Hubbard from Berwick to South Berwick.

Finally passed—Resolves in favor of Dominicus Parker; authorizing loan in behalf of the State.

Passed to be enacted—Bills to incorporate the Androscoggin Manufacturing Company; authorizing reduction of capital stock of Maine Bank. Adj.

Passed to be enacted—bill to incorporate the Androscoggin manufacturing company; authorizing the Maine bank (Portland) to reduce its capital stock; do. the Mercantile bank, (Bangor.)

Finally passed—resolve authorizing a loan in behalf of the State; resolve in favor of Dominicus Parker.

Passed to be engrossed—bill to incorporate the Kennec Central Agricultural Society.

INAUGURAL.—At twelve o'clock on the fourth instant, the ceremony of inauguration took place, and the inaugural address was delivered in presence of an assemblage estimated at fifty thousand. This is a document of too great length to be inserted in this or any future number. We can only touch on the main points presented.—*Temp. Gazette.*

The President expresses his determination to correct the tendency that he supposes to exist, to the increase of Executive power.

He renews the assurance previously given, that he will under no circumstances consent to serve for a second term, and is decidedly in favor of limiting the right of election to a single term.

He regards the veto power as one to be used by the executive only in the following cases. 1st, to protect the Constitution from violation. 2d, to protect the people from the effects of hasty legislation, where their will has been probably disregarded, or not well understood. 3dly, to prevent the effects of combinations, violative of the rights of minorities.

He expresses his conviction that there is danger that the State authorities will be overshadowed by the great increase of power in the Executive department of the General Government, and that the character of that Government, if not its designation would be essentially and radically changed. On this point the President is thoroughly democratic.

He regards the entire control which the President possesses over those who have the custody of the public money, by the power of removal, with, or without cause, as dangerous, and declares his determination never to remove a Secretary of the Treasury, without communicating all the circumstances attending such removal, to both houses of Congress, and never, with his consent, shall an officer of the people, paid from their pockets, become the pliant instrument of Executive will.

The adoption of an exclusive metalic currency he regards as better calculated than any other, to produce that state of things, by which the rich are daily adding to their hoards, and the poor sinking deeper into penury.

He thinks that the legislation of Congress over the District of Columbia "should be adapted to their peculiar wants, and be conformable with their deliberate opinions of their own interests." "Experience," he remarks, "has abundantly taught us, that the agitation by citizens of one part of the Union of a subject not confided to the General Government, but exclusively under the guardianship of the local authorities, is productive of no other consequences than bitterness, alienation and discord, and injury to the very cause which is intended to be advanced."

He expresses his confidence that peaceful relations may be maintained with foreign powers. The following is his closing paragraph.

I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn, to justify me in expressing to my fellow citizens a profound revecence for the Christian Religion and a thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberty, and a just sense of religious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness; and to that good Being who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom, who watched over and prospered the labors of our fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our beloved country in all future time.

Fellow citizens: Being fully invested with that high office to which the partiality of my countrymen has called me, I now take an affectionate leave of you. You will bear with you to your homes the remembrance of the pledge I have this day given to discharge all the high duties of my exalted station, according to the best of my ability; and I shall now enter upon their performance with entire confidence in the support of a just and generous people.

Death of Mr. Menifee.—The Cincinnati Republican of Wednesday last says—"We regret to learn by a private letter the death of the Hon. Richard H. Menefee formerly a representative in Congress from the 11th district in Kentucky, and one of the candidates for the U. S. Senate at the recent election in Frankfort. He died at Lexington last Saturday evening, after a short illness."

Trades in the State prisons.—A meeting, the call for which was signed by 550 mechanics, was held at Albany on Saturday evening last, in opposition to the present system of learning convicted felons Mechanical trades, and bringing their labor in conflict with the honest industry of our citizens.

A destructive fire occurred at Bangor on Friday morning, commencing in the pattern shop of Mr. Nathan Perry, on Harlow street, connected with the Foundry of Messrs Hinkley & Egery, and the machine shop of Franklin Muzzy, Esq. The foundry, the machine and pattern shops, with their contents, were totally destroyed, and the loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. No insurance. It is not a certained how the fire originated.—*Argus.*

BANKS CLOSING UP.—The public generally may not be aware that a number of Banks are closing their concerns, and after a certain period their bills will cease to be redeemed. We refer to the Fulton, Commercial, American, Hancock, Kilby and Oriental Banks at Boston; Norfolk at Rokbury; Middlesex at Cambridge; Windsor at Windsor; Montpelier; East Bridgewater at Bridgewater. We therefore recommend to the public to forward for payment what bills they may have on those Banks before the time expires.—*Boston Atlas.*

Horrid Murder.—The Record, published at Centerville, N. York, says that a horrid murder was committed near that village on Sunday evening, the 21st ult. Miss Rachel Whittaker left the house of her brother, where she resided, about an hour before sunset, on sarbath evening, to take a walk, and was found on Monday afternoon lying in the woods, one fourth of a mile from her residence with her skull broken in four different places. A young man named George Kem has been arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrater of the horrid deed. He has heretofore sustained a fair character.

According to the Boston Mercantile Journal, Com. Downs has been detached from the command of the command of the Charlestown Navy Yard, to be succeeded by Com. Read.

Steam Cotton Mills.—They have began to establish Steam Cotton Factories in Suffolk county. The first one has recently been erected in Chelsea. It is now in full operation, and promises to be of great advantage not only to the proprietors, but to the whole town. Much has been said about building steam cotton mills at East Boston. That is certainly an excellent place for such structures & the business carried on in them; but unless the rich proprietors owing that-island commence the work without much further delay, it is feared nothing will be done in the premises. An act to incorporate an association for a similar establishment in Beverly is now before the General Court; and it has been proposed to erect several large ones both at Winisimmet village and Charlestown.—*Am. Traveller.*

Grapes—Our farmers pay altogether too little attention to the culture of this excellent fruit. A light, rich loam is best adapted to the growth of the vine. In spring, before the buds start, is the time for obtaining cuttings. Set them about the 1st of May, so deep in the ground that the upper bud may be just even with the surface, and of such an inclination that it may be prepared to shoot erect. With proper training, your vine will soon bear its rich clusters.

Actions before Words.—'I din't like our minister's sermon last Sunday,' said a deacon who slept all sermon time, to a brother deacon. 'Din't like it, brother? Why I saw you nodding assent to every proposition he made.'

Married,

In Georgetown, Warren Pierce, Esq. of Boothbay, to Miss Mary Jane Marr.

In Warren, Mr. Ambrose S. Cobb, to Miss Vesta Jane Dunbar: Capt. Oscar Eaton to Miss Mary W. Standish; Mr. John S. Newcomb to Miss Olive Ann Dunbar; Mr. Arthur Andrews, to Miss Elizabeth Howard; Mr. Daniel Rafter of Jefferson to Miss Martha Antenetter Andrews.

DIED,

In East Winthrop, March 7, Amelia White, widow of the late Joel White.

In North Turner, Nov. 2d, 1840, Mrs. Deborah C. wife of Mr. Oren Whitman, in the 45th year of her age. She left a bereaved husband, six children, and a large number of relatives to mourn her loss.

Dec. 3d. Oren B. the only son of Mr. Oren Whitman, aged about 2 years.

March 6th, Recellar A. daughter of Mr. Oren Whitman, in the fifth year of her age.

Feb. 21st, Lucy W. daughter of Mr. Nathan Sawtell, aged about 13 year, a very promising girl.

Feb. 12th, Julia Ann, daughter of Mr. Lewis Sawtell, in the 5th year of her age.

In Kingfield, 26 ult, Isaac French, formerly of this town. Aged 59. As was the Father; so was the only son, an honest and industrious man.

In Lubec, Ebenezer M. Balch, son of Dr. H. G. Balch, aged 14.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 1 1841.
(From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.)

At market 410 Beef Cattle, 25 yoke Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 500 Sheep, 100 Swine. 80 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—We reduce our quotations to 6 75; first qualty $6 a 6 25; second quality $5 50 a 5 75; third quality $4 75 a 5 25.

Working Oxen—A few sales only effected.

Cows and Calves—Sales few and dull.

Sheep—Lots $2 50, 2 75, 3 50, 4 50, 4 75 and $5.

Swine—4 1-2 for Sows and 5 1-2 for Barrows. At retail 5 and 6.

THE WEATHER.

Range of the Thermomnter and Barometer at the Office of the Maine Farmer.

1841.

Feb.	*Thermom.*			*Barometer.*			*Weather.*	*Wind.*	
4	25	25	21	29,40	29,45	29,50	F F F	NW.	NW.
5	20	21	26	29,65	29,70	29,75	F F F	NNW.	NW.
6	7	20	27	29,00	29,80	29,90	F F C	NNW.	NW.
7	29	35	33	29,10	29,05	29,00	S S R	NNW.	NNW.
8	29	32	32	29,00	29,00	29,10	S S C	NWN.	NNW.
9	28	33	36	29,40	29,50	29.60	C F C	NW.	NW.
10	23	33	36	29,70	29.70	29,60	F F F	NW.	WNW.

F for Fair weather; C Cloudy; S Snow; R Rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. * Below zero. a Shower between observations.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

Winthrop Lyceum.

A meeting of the Winthrop Lyceum will be holden at the Masonic Hall in this Village, on Tuesday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock.

Question for discussion:—"Ought instruction in the Elementary principles of Music, to be admitted into our common Schools?"

☞ Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. *Winthrop*, March 12, 1841.

KENNEBEC, ss.—*At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Tuesday of March, A. D.* 1841.

CONTENT W. HAINS, Widow of Walter Hains, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having applied for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the first Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. W. EMMONS, Jndge.

A true copy. Attest: J. J. EVELETH, Register.

Mortgagees' Notice.

Whereas, Allen House, of Wayne, in the county of Kennebec, by his deed of mortgage, dated the eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, recorded August 27th, 1836, Book 99, page 104, in the Registry of deeds for said County, mortgaged to me the following described tract of land, situate in Monmouth, viz; Beginning at a stake in the meaddow on the line of land released by Elijah Wood, and G. Dearborn to Jonathan Marston on the south line of original lot fifty-two, thirty five rods and one fourth westerly from the southeast corner of said lot, thence south 22 and 1-2 degrees east on land released to the said Jonathan Marston twenty seven and one fourth rods to dry stake marked with an axe and marking iron. Thence north sixty six degrees west as run by E. Wood in 1831 eighty four rods to bog brook. Thence southerly on said book to the south line of said original lot fifty two. Thence to the bound first mentioned, containing ten acres more or less, and whereas the condition of said mortgage deed is broken, now, therefore I the undersigned heraby give notice that I claim to foreclose said Mortgage. ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop February, 15, 1841. 3w10

Black Sea Wheat.

THE subscriber has for sale twenty bushels of first rate Black Sea Wheat. This kind has proved to be proof against the weevil, rust, smut, and every other casualty to which other wheat is liable, if sowed in the right time. I sowed my wheat last year the 26th of May, and it was ripe and cut in less than ninety days. The kernel is large and full. I have passed it through a sieve I have which will take out every foul seed and small kernels, if any there are. AMASA WOOD

East Winthrop, Feb'y 27, 1841. 3w9

JOHN MAY,

Attorney at Law,

Winthrop, Me.

Will attend faithfully to all business intrusted to his care.

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of a licence to me granted by the *Judge* of Probate for the County of Kennebec, the subscriber will sell at public auction on the 25th day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, upon the premises, one undivided half, part of the farm lately occupied by Cyrus Foss of Wayne, deceased, including the right of reversion to the widows dower therein, also all the right in equity which the said Foss had at the time of his decease to redeem the other individual half, part of said farm from a mortgage given by said Foss to Cyrus Tapley upon which is now due about nine hundred dollars.

Said farm contains about ninety acres of excellent land, well apportioned into tillage, pasturing, orchard, &c. with large and convenient buildings thereon, pleasantly situated about one half mile from Wayne Village.

Possession given immediately. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JONATHAN M. HEATH, Administrator.

Monmouth, Feb'y. 15th, 1841. 3w7

Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

A fresh supply just received at the Store recently occupied by Peleg Benson, Jr. & *Co.*, and to be kept constantly for sale by JOHN O. WING.

Winthrop, January 8, 1841. eoply1.

Spring Term.

THE subscriber will commence the spring term of his School on Monday the 8th of March Next.

Tuition the same as heretofore.

G. BAILEY.

Winthrop, Feb: ,17 1481. 7

Improved Stock for Sale.

2 half blood Berkshire sows to farrow in 4th month; one by C. Vaughan's, the other by *J.* W. Haines' imported Berkshire boar.—Black Sea Wheat for seed.—Rohan Potatoes 50 cents per bushel. Seed Corn, a large variety of 8 rowed, raised from seed brought 4 years since from *U. Canada*; ripens about as early as the small Canada. One ½ blood improved Durham Cow, 3 years old, after Col. Green's imported bull, Fitz Favorite. One Bull 10 months old, 3-4 blood, stock as above mentioned, a large well proportioned and vigorous animal.—1-2 and 3-4 blood *South* Down Rams and Ewes.

MOSES TABER.

Vassalboro', 2d month, 1841. 3w7

Flax Seed Wanted,

In exchange for goods, at my Store in Winthrop Village.

J. O. WING.

Winthrop, January 16th, 1841. 2m2

To the Honorable H. W. Fuller, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The petition and representation of Daniel Carr, Guardian of Huldah *Joy*, of Winthrop, in the *County* of Kennebec, non compos mentis, respectfully shews that said *Ward*, seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Winthrop, and described as follows: Situate in Winthrop Village, west of the stream, on Main Street, nearly opposite to the Methodist Meeting House, consisting of a house and about a quarter of an acre of land, and now in possession and occupancy of her son, Moses Joy; and that the same should be sold and the proceeds appropriated for the support of said Ward. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL CARR.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—*At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta, on the last Monday of Februry*, 1841.

On the petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the last Tuesday of March next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

WILLIAMS EMMONS, Judge.

Attest: J. J. EVELETH, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: J. J. EVELETH, Register. 8

FURNITURE, CHAIRS FEATHERS, &c.

WALTER COREY,

19, EXCHANGE STREET.....PORTLAND,

MANUFACTURES, and has constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of

BUREAUS, SECRETARIES, SOFAS, TABLES, Patent Windlass and Common BEDSTEADS.

Also, for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS; MATTRESSES; FEATHER BEDS; LOOKING GLASSES, WILLOW CRADLES, CARRIAGES, &c. &c.

Connected with the above he has an extensive

CHAIR FACTORY;

where he manufactures mahogany, curled maple and common cane seat CHAIRS; fancy and common wood seat do.; cane seat, common rocking and nurse CHAIRS, &c. &c.

His facilities for manufacturing are such that he is enabled to sell as low as can be bought in Boston or New York, and every article warranted. His STOCK is complete in every respect, and it is believed that persons desirous of purchasing any articles in the house furnishing line, will here find all that is wanted. and at prices corresponding with the times. 6m49

December 10.

Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in Winthrop, about one mile from the Baptist Meeting House, and near the Friends' Meeting House, and eight miles from Augusta and Hallowell. Said farm contains about one hundred and twenty-five acres of good land and well proportioned as to tillage, pasturing and woodland, a valuable orchard with choice ingrafted apples and pears, and a good dwelling house, 42 feet by 32, porch and wood-house attached to it, a barn 63 feet by 35, with two sheds 40 feet each attached to it, and a shop and granary 32 by 22 feet and a cider-mill, a valuable well of water at the house and another at the barn; likewise a dwelling house in good repair about forty rods from the above, fitted for two small families with a good well of water and a shop if desired. I will sell my stock and farming tools together with one hundred barrels of cider in suitable hogsheads for making vinegar. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. Terms of payment easy.

WADSWORTH FOSTER.

Winthrop, February 25, 1841. 8tf

Farm For Sale.

The Subscribea offers for sale his Farm Situated in North Leads on the road from Wayne Village to North Turner Bridge, and about too and a half miles from said Village. Said Farm coutains about forty acres of good land. It has upon it a one Story House with Suitable Sheds and a good barn 36 feet squard. The Buildings mostly new and in good repeair.

For further information call upon Wm. Boothby near the Premises.

March, 6th 1841. 3w10

Bucktield High School and Lyceum.

REV. CYRIL PEARL,---PRINCIPAL.

THE undersigned give notice that the Spring term in this institution will commence on MONDAY, the first day of March, and continue eleven weeks. Having secured the services of the *Rev.* CYRIL PEARL, who has been long devoted to the interests of Education, and familiar with the best models of teaching in New England, they are confident that the Institution will afford valuable facilities to persons of both sexes who desire a *thorough* and *practical* Education.

Besides the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools, special effort will be made to effect the following objects:

1. To qualify teachers for our common schools
2. To awaken and encourage a due regard for productive industry.
3. To extend a knowledge of our own State, its Resources, Interests and Prospects.
4. To prepare those who seek instruction here for the relations and duties of common life.

The Institution is located in a quiet village, enjoying beautiful scenery, a healthy atmosphere, and facilities for boarding on economical terms, those who may resort here from other towns.

A valuable cabinet of Minerals and Philosophical Apparatus will be furnished.

Board per week, in good families, will be from $1 to 1 50.

Tuition per term (payable in advance,) for common branches $3.

Do. do. for higher branches and languages $4.

Application for admission or for boarding may be made to either of the undersigned.

DIRECTORS.

ZADOC LONG, WILLIAM COLE,
SAM'L F. BROWN, JAMES JEWETT,
W. W. COMSTOCK.

A public address will be delivered on Monday evening, March 1, appropriate to the opening of the Institution.

Buckfield, Jan. 28, 1841. 6w5

Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster.

THE peculiarities of this chemical compound are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre, nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of disease or pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure in case of local inflammation. Scrofulous affections. King's Evils, Gout, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain exists.

A gentleman travelling in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in praise of JEW DAVID'S PLASTER, and of the [as he considered] miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person for a Lung and Liver affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the general influence of that balmy and delicious climate.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of the chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the mean time he drank freely of an herb of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of skin disappeared, his pain removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The purchaser will find them to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the label which accompanies each box. We discard the idea of publishing a long list of certificates. A treatise on the most prominent, their symptoms, and manner of cure, a history of the Medicines, together with many valuable certificates from Physicians and others, the authors of which may be called upon or referred to by written communications can be obtained gratis, by calling on any one of our regular agents. Price 50 cts

Arrangements are making for establishing agencies in every town in the State for the sale of the above. Any one in the habit of selling Medicines in any town where there is no agent appointed and is desirous of acting as such, is requested to call on the subscriber who will supply them, and those who were supplied in part, can now obtain an assortment by calling on

SAMUEL ADAMS, HALLOWELL,

General Agent for the State of Maine, to whom orders may be addressed. 51

POETRY.

Original.

LINES.

Addressed to one who had recently lost her bosom friend.

Sole and afflictid now you stand,
A *husband* dear has gone
To realms of yonder happy land,.
And left you here alone,

Upward he travels to the sky,
With blissful beams around,
Where angels mount their wings and fly
At Gabriels trumpet sound—

Whilst you, afflicted one of earth,
A pilgrimage must lead
Amidst the toils of grief and wo,—
A widow's only meed.

The trumpet's blast you soon will hear
To summons you to join
The lov'd one to you heart so near
While in this lower world.

Joyous the meeting then must be,—
Anthems of praise you'll sing
With God for all eternity—
No earthly pains to sting.

Grieve not your loss, 'twas God's own will
To take your bosom friend,
Him you will meet on Zion's Hill
When scenes of earth shall end.

Bangor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Original.

THE EXCELLENCY OF SARCASM.

Mr. Holmes:—I perceive that in your 7th number, your correspondent "Ephebus" who dates at Farmington, has poured upon me a column and a half of sarcasm, for which I am willing to give him the yankee compliment often repeated, *thank you sir*. But I am under the necessity of disagreeing with the gentleman above named: shall examine his arguments somewhat closely and I entertain the hope that I shall be able to sustain the arguments I employed in my communication which appeared in your second number. "Ephebus complains because I was not explicit enough, because I did not name the "very proposition" that was faulty. The truth is, the whole of that gentleman's arguments from beginning so end are partly true and partly false. "Ephebus, quotes where I say, "but when truth is suffered to lead the way scarcely any quality is more estimable," and then forms this conclusion, that sarcasm is of such a nature that truth is rarely allowed to take the lead. I will cite that gentleman's attention to some of the language to be found in sacred writ. Was not the sublime and beautiful eloquence employed by the Saviour of the world sometimes a little sarcastic? or did the Saviour with a view to avoid wounding the "refined sensibilities" of the Scribes and Pharisees, cease to reproach? "Ephebus" quotes where I say that "a volume could not tell all the advantages of sarcasm" and then adds, or scandal its synonyme, thus making sarcasm synonymous with slander, this is shocking bad logic, heaven and hell are scarcely more different than sarcasm and slander, the first is a God-like quality, the latter is a foul crime which no other but a demoniacal spirit could approve. Now if "Ephebus" had employed the term scandal or slander instead of ridicule and sarcasm, his whole reasoning upon this question would have been just. Or again if the gentleman had adopted for his subject the evils resulting from the abuse of ridicule or sarcasm, his reasoning would have been perfectly logical, as the casting of reproach or sarcasm upon an innocent person would amount to slander. The gentleman again confounds the terms sarcasm and scandal together, and complains of me because I associated sarcasm with eloquence. It is truth uncontrovertible that the greatest patriots (which most commonly make the best orators) that the world has produced, have employed the most bitter, pointed and severe sarcasm. The gentleman goes on to say that "if those orators, instead of doing as they did, have poured out vials of bitter misrepresenting sarcasm and I do not believe that the gentleman would had had much veneration for the result." Indeed misrepresenting sarcasm means nothing else but slander if the gentleman had employed the adjective misrepresenting at the beginning and continued so to do I should not have attacked his argument. Again the gentleman says that he has read Mr. Jefferson's declaration of independence with much care and can find nothing in that revered production that appears like sarcasm. I know not what definition the gentleman may give to the term sarcasm, but if it means reproach there is enough of that in the said declaration to satisfy every reasonable desire. The British monarch is accused of the most flagrant injustice, called a tyrant and unfit to be the ruler of a free people and no regard is paid to the "refined sensibilities" of that sovereign or his corrupt counsellors. "Ephebus" next bursts forth into aclamations and commits one more logical blunder. "Veneration for sarcasm for scandal!!" Indeed!!! if it can be proved that sarcasm means slander, all this gentleman's argnments are correct, but inaccuracy or want of care in the use of terms leads to false conclusions. And again I shall complain somewhat of the gentleman's poetry near the close of his communication. It rather describes a lack of fortitude than that noble and dauntless spirit of patriotism which I ardently wish every American youth to possess. If assailed by demagogues or slanderers, I would rather prefer the sentiment of the patriot Brutus of old Rome, "I am armed so strong with honesty that your threats and your denunciations pass by me like the idle wind which I regard not. J. E. ROLFE.

Rumford, Feb. 1841.

ANCIENTS AND MODERNS.

It is generally considered (remarks the Philadelphia Sentinel) that while the present age is far in advance of the ancients in invention, and in the application to practical purpose of the sciences, the latter as far exceeded us in the massive immenseness of their work. The ruins of Thebes, and the pyramids of Egypt, for instance, strike us as a monument of labor utterly without a parallel in modern history. A correspondent of the Cleaveland Herald offers forcible and interesting suggestions, doubting the correctness of the common view. Take, he says, the great pyramid of Cheops in Egypt. It is estimated to contain six millions tons of granite, and that it would take all the ships, steamboats and vessels in the world, to carry it at one cargo. Now this is all very true, but it was built by a country numbering thirteen millions of inhabitants. The Ohio Canal is 309 miles long, of an average width of forty-eight feet, and must have involved the excavation of upwards of 8 millions of tons of earth, beside the stone necessary to build about 140 locks, containing 5 millions cubic feet of cut stone, to say no hing of timber necessary for lock gates, dams, &c.—The Ohio Canal was built by a free State containing a population of less than one million in the short space of six years and a half! Now how long would it have taken the people of Ohio, numbering seventeen hundred thousand, to have built the pyramid of Cheops? Answer, about two years and ten days. The New York Erie Canal, and some of the improvements of our own State, might also be cited as examples, not only of superior practical utility, which no one questions, but of grandeur and dimensions, and immenseness of labor never equalled by the ancients.—*Boston Traveller.*

A CALL TO FARMERS.

The present is deemed a favorable moment for the cause of agriculture. The elements of party strife, which have been so long and so terribly exploding, are now in a state of comparative rest. Let us now look to the great interests of the country; and above all, its greatest interest, that which upholds all others, its agriculture. If one tenth of the labor, the time, the money and the talents, which have been annually spent in party strife, were devoted to the cause of agricultural improvement, what a glorious result would be the consequence! Every tiller of the soil might, with the means thus wasted, be educated in a manner that would render his toils less painful and doubly productive and himself a wiser and a better man! Oh, how much does the world lose, for want of appropriate means to obtaining desirable objects; and it loses scarcely less, if indeed it do not much more, by the misdirection of those which are employed in less worthy aims. There is a vast room for amendment in our character as a people; and, although the improvement of agriculture, as an art and a science, is the chief object of this paper, it is intended to devote it somewhat to the improvement of the farmer as a man and a citizen. Too little attention has been bestowed in this department, even by the agricultural press. Let the farmer take a higher view of his own dignity and character and appreciate more duly his own importance, both as a cultivator of the soil and as a citizen; let him apprehend more correctly his own rights and duties and interests as a member of the community and of the great producing classes; and he will soon take that action which must result in improving the whole country.—*Kentucky Farmer.*

Indian Bricks.—Nothing that I have ever seen has at all equalled the perfection of the art of brick-making which is shewn in the bricks to be found in these ruins: the most beautifully chisselled stone could not surpass the edge and angle, and accuracy of form; whilst the substance was so perfectly homogeneous and skilfully burnt that each brick had a metallic ring, and fractured with a clean surface like breaking free-stone. I will not question the possibility of manufacturing such bricks in England; but I much doubt whether such perfect work has ever been attempted.—*Kennedy's Narrative.*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

Lona Houghton, Administratrix on the estate of Josiah Houghton, late of Turner, in said County of Oxford, deceased, having presented her account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner in said county, on the 23d of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

John Goodenow, Register.

Kennebec, ss.—*At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of February A. D.* 1841.

Isabel Nelson, widow of Isaac Nelson late of Winthrop in said county, deceased, having applied for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased

Ordered, That the said widow give notice to all person interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the last Tuesday of March next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. W. EMMONS *Judge.*

Attest J. J. Eveleth *Register.*

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And Journal of the Useful Arts,

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☞ Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall recieve a copy for his services.

☞ A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square $1,00 for three insertions. $1,25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

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